

Stop That Pain with Arnold Massage Vibrator

Cut Price Continues



Another large shipment of Arnold Massage Vibrators just received from the factory.

We do not know of a single thing that has given the immediate results that this marvelous little instrument has.

Many of our leading citizens have bought one and speak highly of the same.

This astounding new massage invention stimulates poor circulation, gives new life, strength and vigor to your whole body.

Cures Rheumatism, Lumbago, Sciatica. One treatment gives instant relief.



Delightfully invigorating for weak, tired back and nerves. So simple a child can apply it.



For keeping the Hair and Scalp in perfect health, nothing equals Arnold Massage Vibrator. Positively cures Dandruff and falling hair.

1,000 Times Better Than Hand Massage

The Arnold Massage Vibrator is a thousand times more efficient than Hand Massage; can be used by one's self with better results than an expert Masseuse can accomplish.

This instrument represents the latest modern scientific method of stimulating poor circulation of the blood and invigorating and strengthening weak, tired nerves.

It is a decided improvement over anything now on the market and has become a necessity in every home. The cost is so small that every one can afford it. The Arnold Massage Vibrator is indispensable to a person of sedentary habits, who desires Health, Strength and Vitality.

Leading physicians in London, Paris, Berlin, New York and Boston, where the Arnold Massage Vibrator is well known, are prescribing it for their patients because of its wonderful curative effects.

You Ought to Try It

You know the benefits of massage and how extensively it is used in all Sanitariums and Health Resorts. The Arnold Massage Vibrator is simply the latest scientific invention for giving this beneficial massage right in the home.

It is a unique combination of a small powerful electric motor which operates a massage arm at the tremendous speed of 10,000 to 15,000 rubs a minute. With the hand massage only about 300 movements per minute are possible, so you realize what a wonderful stimulating effect this new massage invention must have when applied to the body.

It is so simple to operate that even a child can use it. Merely apply it to the body and aches and pains disappear like magic. The book of directions furnished tells how to use it in curing many different ailments. It is a safe, simple home remedy that produces results.



DEAFNESS

The Arnold Massage Vibrator has been proven to cure many cases of deafness, when all other remedies have failed, and we especially recommend the Vibrator for head noises or ringing in the ears.

Mild, regular use of the Arnold Massage Vibrator will restore concavity of the ear drum in every case. The increased circulation of the blood to the parts cures any inflammation or congestion and breaks up the stiffness or adhesions of the little joints of the bones. If the inflammation extends to the joints of the chain of bones in the middle ear and they become swollen and stiff, deafness becomes very severe. In the acute state it may create head noises and ringing in the ears that sound like crickets or like having your head in a barrel.



Shows how the Vibrator is used for deafness. Has produced remarkable results in thousands of cases.

Get Relief Today Free

Arnold Vibratory Massage is delightfully invigorating. It pleasantly stimulates the circulation of the blood. Its penetrating, vitalizing influence starts the circulation, stirs up the inactive organs, tones the nerves and arouses vital response in every part of the body.

Five minutes with the Arnold Massage Vibrator in the morning awakens the system generally and produces all the good results of exercise without subsequent fatigue.

It sends the rich, red blood leaping healthfully through every blood vessel in the body, passively exercising every muscle, strengthens the tissues, eliminates waste.

Arnold Vibratory Massage instantly dispels fatigue, stops Headaches, Neuralgia, or any ailment incidental to nervousness or fatigue. It clears the mind, freshens and invigorates the body.

The invigorating, deep penetration and rapidity of the massage stroke accomplishes miraculous results in curing Muscular Rheumatism, Indigestion, Constipation and Bowel Trouble.

Health Is Most Important

If you or any member of your family is not enjoying good health, it is a duty for you to at least investigate the marvelous curative effect of this new massage. The Arnold Massage Vibrator does what we say it will do. It costs you nothing to prove our statements. Say "yes" and come for a free demonstration today, and see the good you will get.

Get it for a sick or ailing member of your family; use it for beauty and the complexion, for the Hair and Scalp, over-stoutness or under-development. You will use it as thousands of others do, when you learn what it does.

Do not fail to call at the below mentioned drug stores and receive a free demonstration of the marvelous curative effects of this remarkable massage invention. Get one of our handsome free souvenir books.



Instantly relieves Headache, Neuralgia. Keeps elderly people well—prolongs their lives.



Showing how we use the Vibrator to eradicate rheumatic pains in the knee.

FREE DEMONSTRATION INTRODUCTORY SALE

One treatment quickly relieves Rheumatism, Backache, Lumbago, Headache, Neuralgia

OGRAM'S DRUG STORE, Corner Penna. Ave. and 13th St.

Send address and we will send demonstrator to your home.—F. J. BROOKS, Ogram's Drug Store.

INCOMETAX IN FRANCE

Foreign Residents of Paris Asking Many Questions.

EFFECT OF PENDING BILL

Measure, If Enacted, Will Drive Many Persons Away.

IS GAME WORTH THE CANDLE?

Inquisitorial Character of the Proposed Levy Subject for Discussion. Rigid Scrutiny Evident.

Special Cablegram to The Star.

PARIS, April 5.—A good many questions are naturally being asked by anxious foreign residents as to the manner in which they will be affected by the income tax bill, voted recently by the chamber of deputies, if it is adopted as it stands by the senate, and so becomes law. It is all very well to predict that this will never be the case, because the upper house will either reject the bill altogether or modify it to such an extent as to render it unrecognizable. Experience has shown that the senate can impose measures which it was never expected to ratify with its vote, and on occasion even prove itself to be more advanced than the other house of parliament.

If this bill becomes law it will certainly have the effect of driving many persons and independent foreign residents out of the country. At the present date many are simply awaiting events and taking on their houses or flats year by year, instead of renewing on the usual conditions, namely, leases of three, six or nine years, with the option of giving notice to leave six months before the expiration of the first or second period. Most, if not all, of these persons are in comfortable circumstances, if, indeed, they are not wealthy, and the reason is that they are determined to go if they find that they are to be taxed on the new tax. Only a day or two ago an interesting case was mentioned. Being near the expiration of the lease, a foreign resident was warned by the landlord that its renewal was being refused. The tenant, however, after the adoption of the bill by parliament, implied a considerable addition to the matter of taxation. This person, although paying a pretty heavy rent, could not possibly be described as rich, it was a kind and thoughtful act on the landlord's part. This good example will no doubt be followed by others.

Keeping a Sharp Lookout.

But foreign residents as a body are keeping a very sharp lookout and taking precautions. To put it mildly, this is a case of the proverbial last straw. Rents in houses in Paris which have any pretension to comfort are decidedly high, provisions, which for ever so long have been the reverse of cheap, have, in the case of the most essential articles, risen in price during the last four or five years at the rate of one-fifth, a quarter or a third of their previous cost, and many of the conditions are equally expensive. There has also been a decline in the number of foreign residents in various formerly popular colonies in different provincial towns, owing to the same causes.

Now comes this income tax to lead hundreds and thousands of families to consider seriously whether the game is

worth the candle, and to decide whether they care to or can afford to remain in a country in which financial burdens are steadily on the increase in a most vexatious manner. It is what is called the complementary tax, which will affect foreigners who do not own land or house property in France, but are simply residing in this country for the pleasure or earning their livelihood in it. In cases where the income is derived from abroad, that is to say, outside France, the complementary tax for people who are domiciled in the country is estimated on every item of that income. Here are a few figures:

Payments to the State.

Persons living by their toil will, if they reside in Paris, have to pay to the state in the case of earnings amounting to \$2,000 per annum \$23.32; for earnings of \$3,000, \$32; of \$4,000, \$42; of \$5,000, \$52, etc. But the local Paris taxes have also to be borne in mind, and, as they are about equal to those paid to the state, each item may be doubled for convenience when the total amount is calculated. With regard to other sources of income, a declaration will also have to be made, and any attempt to represent them as being smaller than they really are will be visited with dire penalties and penalties, sometimes amounting almost to downright confiscation. In many cases bankers will be consulted about operations which they may have carried out for persons having accounts with them, and all sorts of other questions will be asked.

As for foreigners who have domiciles abroad, but who have residences in this country, their incomes are calculated, if they do not possess any property in France, or declare that they do not, the rate of seven times the sum that they pay for their house or flat by way of rental. Thus, if they pay \$1,000 a year, instead of renewing on the usual conditions, they will be taxed as if their revenue amounted to \$7,000 and at the rate of 4 per cent, which is set down for income from capital.

Total of 8 Per Cent.

Thus they will give 4 per cent to the state and also 4 per cent to the city—total, after both accounts have been settled, 8 per cent. But there are very many foreigners who pay far higher rentals—from \$2,000 to \$4,000 or \$5,000—and as they will have domiciles in their own country, it being only on this condition that they are allowed this particular estimate, they will thus be paying a considerable tax in addition to that which they pay at home.

A great deal has been said about the inquisitorial character of this detestable income-tax bill, and with good reason. That there will be rigid scrutiny into people's private affairs is only too evident. Fortunately, the bill has not yet come before the senate, and months will roll by before it is adopted by the upper house, if it ever is.

OLD-AGE PENSIONS IN IRELAND.

London Officials Find Grounds for Sweeping Reduction in List.

DUBLIN, April 5.—Treasury officials sent to Ireland to investigate the validity of old-age pension claims have completed their labors, and it is reported that the result is that some 50,000 persons now in receipt of pensions are to be struck off the list, as the proper verification of ages according to the census returns is not available. It is said that the disqualifications are mainly connected with unproved age, only an insignificant minority being found to be under-aged. The commission from the treasury was appointed as a result of statements that old-age pensions on a large and fraudulent scale had been granted in Ireland. According to official figures, the number of people of seventy or over in Ireland is 184,000, but only 152,000 are eligible for pensions. The statement was made by Mr. Lloyd-George, however, that 182,174 pensions had been granted in Ireland. The pensioners, therefore, were almost 10 per cent of the eligible claimants.

WOMAN EMPLOYEES' LUNCHEONS

DEPARTMENT HEADS KNOW LITTLE ABOUT SUBJECT.

National Domestic Science Association Will Inform Them and Point Out Moral Obligations.

New heads of government departments have recently been asked to feel that there are duties devolving upon them not laid down in the statute books which they are under moral obligation to perform. Miss Emma Sikkels, chairman of a committee on domestic economy, National Domestic Science Association, has recently addressed a circular inquiry to the heads of the departments in which the following questions are asked:

"How many women are employed in your department in any capacity?" "What accommodations or arrangements, if any, are made for the luncheons of these people?" "What articles and quality of food are served? What is the average cost, and who patronize the same?" "Are the arrangements satisfactory to you? If not, what do you consider the conditions of the difficulty, and what remedy would you suggest?"

Know Little About Subject. Miss Sikkels states that the replies to these inquiries show the great need of some direct means of representing government employees, and just how unfamiliar the heads of departments generally are with these conditions.

She adds that it has not seemed possible that some of the conditions known to the committee could exist with the knowledge of the heads of the departments; and that it is evident their existence is due to the want of proper representation by the employees in a way to bring the facts and the need for improvement directly to those who have charge of affairs.

Ten years ago, says Miss Sikkels, a hearing was given by the Senate committee on agriculture upon this subject, and the conditions then shown exist unchanged today, although there has been an increasing and constant demand for better food conditions. Precisely what those conditions are, Miss Sikkels did not say, but she did say that the circular letter sent to the department heads is part of a movement locally and all over the United States toward placing the responsibility and arousing those in authority and power for action toward to change the conditions of food conditions, which are recognized as of increasing vital importance in our national welfare.

No Intelligent Feeding.

Stress is laid upon the fact that few human beings exercise the same intelligence in feeding themselves or their families, which the farmer uses in feeding his cattle and the farmer's wife in feeding her stove.

"You would not supply the cattle with sawdust," says Miss Sikkels, "nor feed the stove with stones. Great care and forethought are given to the kind of fodder which will produce the desired result, or the fuel needed. But the results of ignorance or neglect in feeding of kind of food for human beings are universal and of incomparably more importance."

Arrangement of Steel Men.

BOSTON, April 5.—The arrangement of steel men indicted for collusion in making bids for steel work in Boston continued today with the appearance of John K. Britton, a contracting engineer of New York, who pleaded not guilty and gave

\$2,000 bonds for trial. Mr. Britton was the eighteenth steel man to surrender.

ILLNESS CHARGED TO DRESS.

Directoire Gown Blamed for Epidemic Among Vienna Women. Special Cablegram to The Star.

VIENNA, April 5.—The directoire dress is blamed for the present epidemic of rheumatism and influenza among society women in Vienna. According to Dr. Bruehl, a well known physician, fashionable women are risking their lives in wearing directoire dresses during cold weather.

He declares that owing to the impossibility of wearing a sufficient quantity of warm underclothing—which would interfere with the "directoire"—the women are in danger of dying from pneumonia and other chest complaints. Influenza is epidemic in court circles, and it is believed to be largely due to the popularity of the directoire costume.

ENERGY FROM RADIUM.

British Professor Tells of Wonderful Results Possible. Special Cablegram to The Star.

LONDON, April 5.—Prof. Sir J. J. Thomson in a lecture delivered at the Royal Institution has made some remarkable statements about the energy developed by radium.

Radium gave out about a million times as much energy, he said, as was given by an equal weight of oxygen when it combined with hydrogen. It was developed by rapidly moving atoms of helium shot out with incredible velocity, approaching one-tenth that of light.

Where the energy came from to give these heavy things this enormous velocity was a most interesting problem. He asked them to imagine the state of other atoms being bombarded by these helium particles as large as themselves. The condition of a ship exposed to the fire of Dreadnoughts would be a child's play compared with the condition of an atom exposed to a battery of these atoms.

If he imagined a town exposed to a bombardment of shots as large as houses and moving a thousand times more quickly than any shot ever fired from a cannon they would have some idea of the condition of a gas exposed to the battery of radium. Every helium particle left 30,000 wrecks of molecules of the gas it was bombarding.

HORSE WRECKS THEATER.

While Fleeing From Villain With Heroine Crashes Through Stage. Special Cablegram to The Star.

BRUSSELS, April 5.—A horse partially wrecked a theater at Verviers recently owing to the excessive enthusiasm of the heroine in a melodrama.

Miss Peguillon, the heroine, was flying from the villain, mounted on her fiery charger, when there was a tremendous crash, and horse and rider disappeared through the stage. The heroine had ridden too fast, and the floor could not stand the strain.

The horse was eventually extricated from the debris with a broken leg, and the theater has been closed for repairs. Miss Peguillon was not hurt.

A Fox in Burning Tree Trunk.

From the London Mail. A singular incident occurred in the course of yesterday's hunting with the Belvoir hounds. A fox which hounds ran from the Old wood disappeared mysteriously on reaching Ingham Park. The fox had entered a hole at the bottom of an old oak tree and had climbed up the hollow trunk. Hounds eventually left him to his own devices, and when they returned to the park half an hour later the tree was on fire, and fanned by the gale which was raging the flames shot out of the trunk like a furnace. The position was quite untenable and the fate of the fugitive was not known.

STERN AGRARIAN RULE

Tyrannic Power Exercised Over All Germany.

Dictation by Minority

Club Held Over Empire in Relation to Army.

FARMERS' WEEK IN BERLIN

Few Big Landowners Profit by Cohesive Attitude of Entire Bund. Progress Is Hampered.

Special Cablegram to The Star.

BERLIN, April 5.—Flour-faced giants, with jaunty Tyrolean hats and bushy whiskers redolent of the soil, transformed Berlin recently into a bucolic metropolis. They are the masters of Germany, sturdy ennobled by the empire's land-owning and agricultural interests, who assemble in an annual convocation to review their mighty cohorts and proclaim afresh the paramountcy of agrarianism in shaping the destiny of Germany.

That is the aim and end of agrarian week. Originally instituted as a parliament for the discussion of purely farming questions, the "week" has become a political event of the first magnitude. Its main purpose is to hammer home the iron fact that, although agrarians represent only 28.6 per cent of the country's population, the reins of government are firmly in their grasp.

It is not an inspiring spectacle, this yearly feast of gloating over minority rule. It calls forth violent outbursts from the downtrodden majority and fervid demands for freedom from agrarian tyranny. But no Samson has arisen capable of breaking the power of the agricultural autocracy.

By an ironical coincidence this year's "week" was held at the very hour when the German government was bending its knee afresh to agrarian might. Once again the party of the minority has imposed its sovereignty upon the nation by compelling the government to abolish death duties in the great franchise reform bill, to substitute a form of taxation of agrarian hue. It is the latest link in a long chain of inglorious triumphs wrung from an impotent majority.

Agrarian Rule in Germany.

Agriculture's political label is conservative; but the conservatives long ago yielded control of the party to agrarian influences. The organization is agrarianized in all but name. The backbone of this matchless political juggernaut is the Bund der Landwirte (Farmers' Alliance). It marshals a membership of 300,000, and its members are bound by an oath of obedience to its leaders' will. The Bund is nominally a league in which princes, barons, counts and peasants mingle on terms of democratic co-operation. What it actually constitutes is an instrument for advancing the interests of a handful of wealthier land-barons, who represent not only an insignificant percentage of the Bund itself, but a wholly infinitesimal proportion of the nation.

Fifteen years ago the Bund confined itself to agitation for the safeguarding of strictly agricultural interests. The annual meetings of its various subsidiary organizations during the Berlin "week" were devoted to topics no more thrilling than fertilizing, fencing, cattle raising, irrigation and implements. Its role in politics in the days when Bismarck governed with huge national-

liberal majorities was altogether minor.

By the early nineties old agrarianism determined to mobilize for essentially political objects the immense power dormant in their serried ranks. The so-called Caprivi era gave them opportunity.

Beginning of Activity.

The second chancellor had effected a series of long-term special treaties with Germany's continental neighbors, deliberately favoring the fatherland's then budding industries at the expense of agriculture. Caprivi bartered low rates on Russian wheat, Austrian rye, Danish meat and dairy output, Hungarian barley, etc. in exchange for preferential duties on German manufactures.

His treaties were the logical expression of the fatherland's conversion from an agricultural into an industrial state. They proved the signal for war to the knife between agrarianism and all other forms of capital.

The Bund, which had spent its energies in the past on pigs, poultry and pasturage, welded itself into a fighting political phalanx. The organization, under the battle cry of "Agrarianism in Danger," rallied the farming community like wildfire.

Its strength and its influence increased by leaps and bounds. Industry and agriculture became enemies instead of allies in German national development. Farmers sent only avowed representatives of their own class to the Prussian diet and the reichstag. From these councils the hue and cry of "agrarian week" was systematically and incessantly. Agitation was conducted with fierceness and audacity, leading by the losses of small investors throughout Europe in the speculative craze, which terminated with the Baring crash, the agrarians dealt their first vital blow at the capitalist class by forcing the passage of a stringent house law, the provisions of which still hamper and harass the German financial world.

From the councils of the Bund against the Prussian government's comprehensive canalization scheme, which agrarians opposed on grounds of military necessity, eventually allowed to be realized only in emasculated form. Their crowning revenge was still to come.

The Caprivi treaties expired by limitation in the opening years of the new century. To annihilate them and substitute a new agrarian tariff law was enacted by the reichstag in 1902, and on its basis new treaties were concluded with betrayed manufacturers relentlessly in order that grain, cattle and dairy products might benefit.

The position won by the German industry throughout the century under agrarian conditions was demolished. Flourishing work of twelve years had to be begun all over again.

Exercise Full Power.

Encouraged by such substantial trophies of power and triumph, it was natural that agrarianism should cease to be merely selfish and become intolerant and arrogant. It henceforth blindly opposed legislation and policies not of essentially agrarian trend.

Standing for the class from which Germany has always recruited its fighting material, the agrarians exploited the army to fortify their political position. Government both in Prussia and the empire grew more and more helpless in the face of their demands. The lion's share not only of legislative favors, but of official patronage, military of civil war, usurped as their divine right. Proclaiming themselves the only incorruptible bulwark of the monarchy, they became the self-appointed guardians of the throne against the "forces of disorder."

Prince Buelow felt constrained in 1907 to make public acknowledgment of the submission to the yoke by expressing the wish that his epitaph might read: "He was an agrarian chancellor."

A popular couplet epitomizes agrarian patriotism thus: "Unser König ansonst, wenn Er unsern Willen tut!" (We are

for an absolute king providing he does our will!)

Agrarian newspaper organs are issued under grandiloquent mottoes emphasizing the party's privileged position as the partner of Deity in steering the Teutonic ship of state.

All-powerful as agrarianism is in molding the economic, military and naval policy of the empire, its sway in Prussia, the colossus of German states, is simply autocratic. Nothing affecting the lives of two-thirds of Germany's sixty-two millions can be done without the august sanction of the farming oligarchy. At present its energies are devoted to stifling the national demand for reform of Prussia's suffrage system, which is one of the world's remaining travesties on popular government.

The robust gentry who swarmed the streets, hotels and cafes of the capital during "Agrarian week" look the part of rulers. The finest types of Teutonic physique, they may well boast of literal descent from the hardy tribesmen, the "Long Boards" of giant stature, who once roamed the fields these political farmers now till.

It is easy to understand that from this stock German military and economic prowess has come. It has produced generations of statesmen and soldiers. Bismarck was one of its offspring. Buelow and the lately deceased death duties can bear witness that the agrarians of today are men of blood and iron, too.

HURRIED HUSBAND'S DEATH.

Wife Took Blankets From Bed and Sold Them for Drink.

Special Cablegram to The Star. LONDON, April 5.—It was alleged at an inquest held at Hackney recently on Edward Ernest Bedford, of Newbig street, Homerton, that while Bedford was dying from pneumonia his wife took the blankets from his bed and sold them in order to obtain drink. It was also stated that the woman pawned her children's boots, and even sold the bread her husband bought for the children. The jury found that Bedford's death was accelerated by his wife's neglect. "What a partner for a man!" the coroner exclaimed.

Interesting Information.

From the Saturday Evening Post. "We can learn from all men, even from the humblest," said H. K. Adair, a detective. "Turn a deaf ear to no man. The lowliest tramp may have information of incredible interest for you."

"I will remember a walk I once took down Market street. As I strode along, proud and happy, a rose in my buttonhole and a gold-headed cane in my hand, a drunken man had the impudence to stop me."

"Ain't you Mr. Adair?" he said. "Yes," said I. "What of it?" "Mr. Adair, the detective?" he hiccupped.

"Well, yes. Who are you?" I asked impatiently. "Mr. Adair," said the untidy wretch, as he laid his hand on my shoulder to keep himself from falling. "I'll tell you who I am, Mr. Adair. I'm hie—the husband of your washerwoman."

"Well, what of that?" said I, scornfully. "My scorn brought a sneer to the man's lips, and he said: 'You see, you don't know everything, Mr. Adair.'"

"What don't I know?" I demanded. "Well, Mr. Adair," said he, "you don't know that hie—I'm wearin' one of your new white shirts."

Feminine Intuition.

From Hearts and Homes. A young girl has nearly always more sense of duty and more mental balance than has a boy of her own age. Her training and the disposition of her sex both combine to steadiness and a ripe view of marriage obligations in the vast majority of cases.

Notwithstanding the dull conditions of trade, Cumberland, Md., is just now enjoying a building boom of no small dimensions.